counts you should return a special verdict raying upon which you find him guilty

and upon which, not guilty.

I think, gentlemen, this is all it is necessary for me to say to you upon principles of law which apply to the evidence you have heard. With the consequences of your finding

you have nothing to do, but you are re-sponsible for a correct finding upon the facts. The consequences of your ver-dict rest with the law of the land, and not

And now how say you? Upon the evidence, what is the truth in relation to this charge? Is Rollin A. Leet guilty or not guilty of the crime wherewith he stands charged in this indictment? This is the question for you, gentlemen, to solve from the evidence, and for this purpose you may now retire to deliberate. Upon receiving the charge the Jury

ANNI MURRAY, Foreman, Francis M. Plumb, Wm. A. Gilles Thomas Kennedy, S. R. Estabrook, H. T. Marsh, Jas. Walker, Isaac Scott. John Strock. Cha's Wilson. Insigh Soule.

retired to their room and after some four hours consultation returned with a verdict

On Friday the 30th, the motions of the prisoners counsel for a new trial and in arrest of judgment were heard and overruled, and in the afternoon he was brought in for sentence. During the pronouncing of the sentence he maintained the same marble-like indifference which he had manifested throughout the trial, and at its end tarned coolly, and with a smile commenced a trifling conversation with the officer who had him in charge.

Rollin A. Leet, stand up .- You have been indicted by a Grand Jury of this County for the crime of poisoning; charging that you prepared poison with the intention of injuring Homer M. Leet, which poison was taken by Elsie A Leet, of which she died. You have been tried by a Jury of the country and after a full investigation, and with a most able defence by your counsel, the Jury have returned a verdict of Guilty. Your counsel have moved for a new trial, and afterward for arrest of judgment; both which motions, the Court has for what seemed sufficient reason, overruled.

It only remains, therefore, for the Court to discharge its final duty; -and now what have you to say why the sentence of the Law should not be pro-

(The prisoner simply said "Nothing" in a low tone, and the Court proceeded.) The Statute fixes the punishment in a case of this kind at not less than three nor more than fifteen years of hard labor in the penitentiary of the State. This leaves a somewhat wide margin for the discretion of the Court-a discretion which I suppose it is the intention of the law shall be exercised according to a sound judgment, guided by the circumstances of each particular case. It is our duty to fix a period of time within

In the first place I know of no crime more horrifying to the sense of the Comconvicted. For I suppose that no fee to Society is more to be dreaded than he who takes poison for his weapon. We are all exposed .- we are exposed on every side and at every moment—that foe may meet us when least expected .-The food we eat-the water we drink may contain the messengers of death, and even our own hands may become its ministers; if there be any offence known to the law which should be looked upon with a greater degree of abhorence, I hardly know what it is. For he who has a disposition to use deadly poison places the life of every man in jeopardy, and society so feel it. Still the Legis. lature thought there might be a difference in the grades of the offence. They say no cases of such criminality shall be punished with less than three years imprisonment, but the penalty may reach the term of fifteen years.

And now in the exercise of a sound judgment in this case, what ought to be the period?

We may suppose a case. A man has a quarrel with another and in an evil moment of excitement may administer poison without a serious intention to kill. and not in kind or sufficient quantity to produce any other than 3 temporary bodily injury. In such a case, the crime is within the starute, but the Legislature no doubt intended that the least degree of punishment should be inflicted .-From such a case onward through all grades and shades of increasing wickedness the crime extends.

Let us suppose another. A family consisting of a father,—the mother having died-of a son,-his eldest brother, being dead-of a sister, older than the surviving brother, and a sister still youngger-in tolerably auspicious circumstances in life, respectable and independent; with no quarrels, and at peace with all the world. The sister after having discharged faithfully all the duties of a sister and a daughter, and almost supplied the place of the deceased mother, returns home one day from a winter's ride, feeling a little indisposed but in telerable health, takes at her father's desire a little common family medicine, suspecting no harm, in a home of peace and quiet. A single moment passes on and that sister is startled by the conviction that she has but a few more minutes to live-that the death fiend, poison has fixed its relentless grasp upon her vitals. She expires, little dreaming that the shaft that has pierord her was aimed at her father's heart ;-still less dreaming that it was leveled by a brother's hand. The father buries his child, and it turns out upon investigation that this loss has been occasioned by a blow aimed at himself, and that the weapon was wielded by that only son, and that sist r's only brother.

Under some strange infatuation that seized that son and brother he has been impelled on to this crime, not in the heat and hurry of passion, but coolly and de-After making his attempts again and again, feeling his way slowly and carefully, at last, in a way unexpected, e mes to the fatal result.

We pass on to the trial. During the whole course of the proceedings this roth r manifests an entire indifference deven down to the time of the final

sentence, no one more unconcerned than he: affording a strange contrast to that father, whose very life seemed so depend upon the issue of the case ! All who observed bear witness that that father did all that in honor he could, left alone in the world as he is, to that son, that only son who sought his life for month for it the most insidious and horrifying manner. He was careful to tell no one the convictions of his own heart, but all could see that mingled with a father's love there was, in that old man's soul a consciousness that he of all men knew

"How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is

It would seem, without going further into this,—without going backward to inquire how this life of crime was entered upon and persisted in-without to see his face-how under that strange infatuation he came back to the final accomplishment of his purpose—it would

Where a young man in easy circumstances, without provocation, apparently slaves, and may solemnly deny its appli-well educated and well endowed by na-cability. ture, could coolly plan and execute the purpose of administering deadly poison show the usurpation by Congress under to his own father and finally lay in the the "fugitive" clause of the Constitution, grave an almost more than sister, (if the verdict of the Jury be true, as I think it usurpation. But I have left untouched

class in which it stands, I ask, will the law which is the essential fountain of life community be protected if a man, who to every human law. though young, has arrived at years of discretion and age at an to become a hus-I should feel that I was not clear from accomplish. Courts, too, may come forwhich you stand convicted.

jail of the county, and from that place to the Penitentiary of the State, where you to any permanent consideration or respect. shall be kept at hard labor for the term of fifteen years, and that you pay the costs of this prosecution. It is however amidst tears and agonies. A fellow man in solitary confinement.

carried into execution. GEN. PIERCE "ANXIOUS" BUT NOT DEPRESSED .- The Post publishes the ful-

lowing extract from a private letter writ-

to a gentleman in New Hampshire: "I am naturally axious about the result

depress me." during the past year have placed him so low in the "depths of humiliation" that depression cannot reach him. A little that Liberty has been placed before Slavmore then two years ago New Hampshire ery. Follow the charge, point by point, gave seven thousand majority for the new and this will be apparent. In securing ity of ten thousand against him and his

in both houses .- Boston Telegraph. T COMMISSIONER PENDERY .- Yesterday (Tuesday) at 10 o'clock, Commisioner case of the Revernd Mr. Denison, and his Pendery delivered his opinion in the case of the Revernd Mr. Denison, and his claim of Rosetta as a fugitive slave. He said the act of Dr. Miller in bringing her to Ohio was the same in its effect as if she had brought here by Mr. Denison: if she had brought here by Mr. Denison; that there was no "escape" from a hibiting the volunteer militia of the State, slave State; that the decisions were uni-form; that where the slave is brought in-to a free State by the voluntary act of its owner, this act is a grant of freedom Supreme Court of the United States, even once being obtained, it could not again supreme coulding Slavery, in the fatal

met the case fairly, and has rendered a correct decision in the premises, so far as we have seen them reported. He declared Rosetta free. This was followed by a strong demonstration of applause from the audience. Mr. Van Slyke and Rosetta were concentrated as the following from the state of the first s termination of this exciting case.

them - State Journal

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE LAW. February 23d, 1855. [CONCLUBED.]

"Resolved. That free negroes and persons of color are not citizens of the United States within the meaning of the Constitution, which confers upon the citizens of one State the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States.

Here is a distinct assumption of a right to determine the persons to whom certain words of the Constitution are applicable. Now, nothing can be clearer than this: If South Carolina may determine for noticing how that young man left his itself whether the clause relating to "the father's home saying he wished no more privileges and immunities of citizens" be applicable to the colored citizens of the several States, and may solemnly deny its applicability, then may Massachusetts. seem, I say, that such a case was the and every other State, determine for itself most aggravated that could possibly be whether the other clause, relating to the surrender of "persons held to service or labor," be really applicable to fugitive

Mr. President, I have said enough to

is beyond any reasonable uncertainty) those other outrages, plentiful as words, what should be the amount of punish- which enter into the existing Fugitive Slave Act, among which are the denial What is the offence! It is murder in of trial by jury; the denial of the wri the firstdegree! It is not murder in the of habeas corpus; the authorization of second degree, which is incomparably judgment on ex parts evidence, without less in its punishment, whatever men the sanction of cross-examination; and may say to the contrary, for I will ven- the surrender of the great question of ture to say, no man under a capital sen- human freedom to be determined by a tence was ever known who would not mere Commissioner, who, according to snatch at a reprieve which changed his the requirements of the Constitution, is punishment to imprisonment for life.— grossly incompetent to any such service. The crime is the highest in the whole I have also left untouched the hateful catalogue of offences. But from the ex- character of this enactment, as a barepiation of it in its full penalty you are faced subversion of every principle of relieved by the form of the indictment humanity and justice. And now, sir, under which you have been tried, and we are asked to lend ourselves anew to by which, in mercy to you, the crime this enormity, worthy only of indignant has been reduced to the very lowest condemnation; we are asked to impart grade of offence possible under the cir- new life to this pretended law, this false act of Congress, this counterfeit enact-If then the crime be reduced by the ment, this monster of legislation, which indictment, and if its character as com- draws no life from the Constitution, as it mitted be the most heinous of all the clearly draws no life from that supreme

band under the infatuation which im- ways you may seek to sustain the Fugi pelled you on to crime, should go acquit tive Slave Act. But it will be in vain without the severest penalty of the law! You undertake what no legislation can responsibility if I should relieve you ward, and tend it their sanction. All from its greatest punishment, believing this, too, will be in vain. I respect the that anything less would be virtually learning of judges; I reverence the virtue, licensing the worst of crime-I therefore more than learning, by which their lives feel it my duty, and indeed, under the are often adorned. But nor learning, circumstances of the case, it is a great nor virtue, when, with mistaken force, mercy to you that you should suffer on- bent to this purpose, can avail. I assert ly the highest penalty of the statue under confidently, sir, and ask the Senate to note my assertion, that there is no court, It is the sentence of the law that you howsoever endowed with judicial quali-Rollin A. Leet, be taken hence to the ties, or surrounded by public confidence, no part of this sentence that you be kept may be reduced anew to Slavery. But all will be in vain. The act cannot be Mr. Sheriff, you will see this sentence upheld. Anything so entirely vile, so absolutely atrocious, would drag an angel down. Sir, it must drag down every court, which in an evil hour ventures to

And yet, sir, in zeal to support this ten about a week ago by President Pierce enormity, Senators have not hesitated to avow a purpose to break down the recent of the election in New Hampshire. But the liberty of their citizens. "It is diflegislation of States, calculated to shield tel my friends that, if, after a contest conficult," says Burke, "to frame an indictducted with the ability, honor and cour-ment against a whole people." But here age with which this has been, we are defeated, such defeat under such circum- jealous representatives of the States, we stances, will never disturb me for a moment. If you could have carried the already guilty of crime. The Senator state with the aid of any one of the isms, from Louisiana, [Mr. Benjamin,] in by a majority of 20,000, and would have plaintive tones has set forth the ground of consented to do so, I should, in my feel- proceeding, and more than one sovereign ings have sounded the depths of the hum- State has been summoned to judgment. liation. As it is, no disappointment can It would be easy to show, by a critical inquiry, that this whole foundation, and If the Presidentis not depressed by the that all the legislation, so much conntelligence from New Hampshire, it must demned, is as clearly defensible under be attributed to the fact that the elections the Constitution, as it is meritorious in

Sir, the only crime of these States is, President. Now she has given a major- to every person claimed as a slave the protection of trial by jury and the habeas police. For there is no doubt whatever, corpus, they simply provide safeguards, that the principal cause of this great strictly within the province of every State, change is the passage of the Nebraska and rendered necessary by the usurpa-Bill. In the next Congress! Nebraskaism tion of the Fugitive Act. In securing and the Administration will have no advocate or apologist from the state of New as a slave, they perform a kindly duty. Hampshire, but both will encounter the which no phrase or word in the Constitumost steadfast opposition from the delegation can be tortured to condemn. In visiting with severe penalties every malicious THE ROSETTA CASE—HER DISCHARGE they respond to the best feelings of the effort to reduce a fellow-man to Slavery, human heart. In prohibiting the use of the county jails and buildings as barra-The Commissioner appears to have the case fairly and has rendered to withdraw its own officers from this

Rosetta were congratulated on successful will not besitate. From the beginning In a card. Mr. Van Slyke expresses of this controversy, I have sought, as I In a card. Mr. Van Slyke expresses still seek, to awaken another influence, his acknowledgments to the people of Cincinna'i, also to the Sheriff, and Marwillow, without the possibility of conflict, will be mightier than any act of Congress shal, &c., for the kind and gen leman manner in which he had been treated by ment. I mean an enlightened, generous, humane, Christian public op nion, which A VERY COMMON CASE .- "Well, shall blast with contempt, indignation, Ge rge," asked a friend of a young law- and abhorrence, all who, in whataver yer who had been admitted about a year, form, or under whatever name, undertake "how do you like your new profession?" to be agents in enslaving a fellow-man.

Act will soon be there a dead letter.

statute book, that it may no longer exist made after elaborate argument, on sucas an occasion of ill-will and a point of cessive occasions, before a single judge, conflict. Let the North be relieved from and then before the whole bench, this usurpation, and the first step will be ling this Act to be a violation of the constaken towards permanent harmony. The titution. In response to Public Opinion, Senator [Mr. Bonjanin] has proclaimed broad and general, if not universal at the anew to-night what he has before de- North, swelling alike from village and clared on this floor-"that Slavery is a subject with which the Federal Government has nothing to do." I thank him and represented, also, by numerous petimost true, sir, ours is a Government of of party - in response to this Public Freedom, which has nothing to do with Opinion, as well as in obedience to my Slavery. This is the doctrine which I own fixed convictions, I deem it my duty have ever maintained, and which I am not to loose my opportunity of pressing the in reality, by the Senator from Louisiana. The Senator then proceeded to declare that " all that the South asks is to be let in the pending bill, and insert instead alone." This request is moderate. And thereof these words. say, for the North, that that all that we ask is to be let alone. Yes, Sir, let us alone. Do not involve us in the support of Slavery. Hug the viper to your bosoms, if you perversely will, within your own States, until it stings you to a generous remorse, but do not compel us to hug t too; for this I assure you we will not these professions on his lips, proceeds to

ask, doubtless, with complete sincerity, but in strange forgetfulness of the history of our country : " Did we ever bring this subject into Congress?" Yes, sir, that was his inquiry, as if there had been any noment, from the earliest days of the Republic, when the supporters of Slavery ad ceased to bring this subject into Congress. Almost from the begining it has to take leave of the Chronicle and Transbeen there, through the exercise of userp- cript, and has accordingly transferred his ed power, nowhere given under the Constitution, for I am glad to believe that the Constitution of my country contains no words out of which Slavery, or the power o support Slavery, can be derived; and this conclusion, I doubt not, will yet be affirmed by the courts. And yet, the what harassing attention to business dehonorable Senator asks: " Did we ever bring this subject into Congress?" The answer shall be plain and explicit. Sir. you brought Slavery into Congress, when, shortly after the adoption of the Constitu- dollar collected of subscribers has cos on, you sanctioned it in the District of so much trouble in the collection as to Columbia, within the National jurisdicion, and adopted that barbarous slave ode, still extant on your statute-book, which the Senator from Connecticut [Mr.] GILLETTE has so eloquently exposed to- easier times ahead, but under present right. You brought Slavery into Con- circumstances he has thought best to ress, when at the same period you acepted the cession of Territories from North Carolina and Georgia, now constiuting States of the Union, with conditions & ADAMS' offer to purchase the concern. in favor of Slavery, and thus began to In making the sale he has not been sanction Slavery in Territories within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress. You lican movement, and he is well aware rought Slavery into Congress, when, at fferent times, you usurped a power not that to a very large portion of the patrons given by the Constitution, over fugitive of the Chronicle the names of the genlaves, and by most offensive legislation themen into whose hands it has passed, hurst your arms into distant Nothern will be an abundantly sufficient guaran-You brought Slavery into Congress, when, by express legislation, you tee both for the political uprightness and thorough Anti-Slavery spirit of the pahus threw the national shield over a traf- per, and for literary ability and mechanfig on the coast of the United States, which on the coast of Congo you justly brand as "piracy." You brought Slavery into Congres, when, from time to time, you sought introduce new States with slavehold- cript, that the result of the Republican ing Constitutions into the National Union, organization would be jealousy and strife And, permit me to say, sir, you brought between those who had before fought Slavery into Congress when you called ipon it, as you have done even at this very session ; to pay for slaves -and thus, in defiance of a cardinal principle of the of sentiment and unity of purpose have Constitution, made the National Govern- constantly reigned and it would now be nent recognise property in men. And uncalled for, and even ridiculous to say yet the Senator from Louisiana with whether the gentlemen by whom the trange simplicity, says that the South only asks to be let alone. Sir, the honoraole Senator only borrows the language of tofore been known as Free-Soilers or the North, which, at each of these usurp. Whigs. It is enough that they are thorations, exclaims, "Let us alone." And ough-going Republicans who will lay out let me say, frankly that peace can never their strength to carry forward the work prevail until vou do let us alone-until this subject of Slavery is banished from so gloriously begun last year. Congress by the triumph of Freedomuntil Slavery is driven from its usurped that the paper of last week was unavoidfoothold, and Freedom is made national ably delayed, and that two numbers instead of sectional—and until the Nation- have now been issued of a smaller size al Government is brought back to the precise position it occupied on the day that than usual. The fault was in the ship-Washington took his first oath as President | pers of paper to us, who delayed our usuof the United States, when there was no al supply of large sheets so long that we floated over the national Territory, with-

overed a single slave. of beginning the divorce of the National sheet, as we should have done ourself Government from Slavery, and to move had not the sale been completed. all occasion for the proposed measure under consideration, I shall close what I have to say with a motion to repeal the or more have not been sold with the pa-Fugitive Act. Twice already, since I per, and it will be necessary to close have had the honor of a seat on this floor, them up as soon as possible. Those who have pressed that question to a vote, and are behind are earnestly urged to call mean to press it again to-night. After the protracted discussion involving the and settle forthwith, at the office in Emcharacter of this enactment, such a mo- pire block, where we can be found with tion may fitly close its proceedings.

this proposition, I discussed it at length, of attending to this matter, since no one in an argument which I fearlessly assert has never been answered, and now in this debate, I have already touched upon variousobjections. There are yet other things willing to put them or ourself to the exmight be urged. I might exhibit the pense and trouble of a collection in their abuses which have occurred under the Fugitive Act; the number of free persons it has doomed to Slavery; the riots it has provoked; the brutal conduct of its officers; the distress it has sent ered; the derangement of business it has caused, interfering even with the administration of justice, changing court-houses into barracks and barracoons, and filling streets with armed men, amidst which law is silent. All these things I might expose. But in yet new, if the paper were left wholly in these hurried moments. I forbear. Suf- charge of a single editor whose political fice it to say, that the proposition to repeal connections had been with one branch of the existing Fugitive Act stands on adam. an ine grounds, which no debate in oppo-

sition can shake. to this proposition. Public Opinion, former Whigs would be taken. At the for a time, passive and acquiescent, now me professional business, would entirely lifts itself everywhere in the states where prevent anything like a responsible editorthe Act is sought to be enforced, and ship, and this has been so true, that gan, by formal resolutions presented to

of courts will be powerless. Already in at last with the people. The superior Massachusetts, I am proud to believe, it court of Connecticut has denied the power it begins to prevail; and the Fugitive of Congress over this subject. And now, almost while I speak, comes the solemn Mr. President, since things are so, it judgment of the Supreme Court of Wiswere well to remove this act from our consin-a sovereign State of his Unioncity, from the seaboards and lakes-judicially attested, legislatively declared, for teaching the Senate that word. True, tions from good men without distinction cappy to find recognised in form, if not repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act once more upon the senate. I move, sir, to strike out all after the enacting clause

> "That the Act of Congress, approved September 18, 1950, usually known as the Fugitive Slave Act,' be, and the same hereby is, repealed." And on this motion I ask the yeas and

Chronicle and Transcript. E D. HOWARD, :::: Entroy and Prostures J. D. COX, :::::::: ABSOCIATE EDITOR.

Warren, Wednesday, April 18.

Valedictory.

After some months of continued ill health, the undersigned has concluded interest in the paper to Messrs. C. A. ADAMS, and G. N. HAPGOOD, by whom it will hereafter be published and edited.

Had he considered his health firm enough to warrant the close and somemanded of the publisher of a newspaper in times like these, when the tightness of the money market is such that every cation, he would cheerfully have continued the toil and waited patiently for embrace the opportunity of making the change by accepting Messrs. Hardoon

unmindful of the interests of the Repub-

The fears which were felt on the first union of the Chronicle with the Transunder different political banners, have been happily disappointed. Harmony Chronicle will now be edited have here-

It has been a matter of great regret Fugitive Act, and the national flag, as it were forced either to omit a number or in the jurisdiction of Congress, nowhere to substitute the one which was issued. The fault would have been corrected by And now sir, as an effort in the true this time, and Messrs. HAPGOOD & direction of the Constitution; in the hope ADAMS will publish the usual large size

our books for a few days. It is hoped At a former session, on introducing that all delinquents will see the necessity can afford to delay long with such numerous petty accounts, and we are unseveral township. E. D. Howard.

A Card.

My connection with the Chronicle has been so purely nominal that it seems superfluous to make even a retiring bow. The fear that some dissatisfaction might arise whilst the Republican union was the organization exclusively, made it seem best that the name of some Anti-There are considerations belonging to Slavery Whig should be used as a guarhe present period which give new strength anty that no course objectionable to which, under a popular Gove ment, ou set however, I stated explicitly that emands a change. Already these states except for a few weeks in the winter The reply was accompanied by a sigh to Sir, such an opinion you cannot bind or suit the constitution. My profession is much subdue. Against its subtle, pervasive the Senate, have concurred in this describing would be found in the paper to swindly feeter than my practice."

Sir, such an opinion you cannot bind or gan, by formal resolutions presented to the Senate, have concurred in this describing would be found in the paper to swindly influence, your legislation and the decress mand. The tribunals of law are joining itentity me with its editorahip.

had no pecuniary interest in the paper, "little and big," during the last twelve men into whose hands the paper has now gether! J. D. COX.

Chronicle and all who wish to discontinue their subscription are requested to return it to the publishing office in Warren forthwith. Those who do not do so will be regarded as wishing to continue it, and their names will be transferred to the Chronicle list. Those who continue will be furnished with a first class paper and will lose nothing by the change.

Financial.

In further allusion to the demoralizing

ffect of our 10 per cent, law, I feel that little need be said when so much is known by Christ himself, nor will his word be -is obvious. Whatever might, at the time of its passage, have been represent- of small cords then, to drive from the ed by some, or honestly supposed by others, as to sharpers and extortioners finding a satisfactory or restricting limit at where the "blind lead the blind," where 10 per cent., or that the moral or religious, principle is prostituted for gold, gain is take thereafter but six per cent. interest- become a shield for iniquity—a nursery he sad history of the evil times upon of sin! which we have fallen, is full of the huniliating demonstration, that the former, as it would seem emboldened by the 4 per base-born covetousness, to affect an egreent. concession or license have overleaped alarming to morality—the latter, whether may be made—calculations of the pound in church or State, (in many instances) of flesh to require of the poor or distressed, have found the temptation in the 4 per of widows and orphans—but let no Shycent. bounty bid to covetousness, to out- lock lay the flattering unction to his soul,

he 10 per cent. limit, and those who have, No never. So long as there is a distinctorpid, and the heart turns to stone; to and sin, as there is a contrast between justify their doings are compelled to use, paradise and purgatory, just so long or often consent to use the same argu- will there be a contrast between the sorments, or rather sophistry. To shield did, avaricious and covetous, usurers and themselves from reproach both classes extortioners, thieves and robbers of whatarrogantly claim "Free trade in money" ever name, hue or grade, whether in to be just in principle!

and voracious heartless extortioners had in view. The ten per cent. law was designed as an entering wedge, to aid in its temptation in corrupting public sentiment propriate to subjoin from "Pollocks Course and insidiously so to combine by degrees of Time." political influence and monied power, as next to repeal all law limiting rates of interest, when soon "a monied aristocracy" indeed (not in banks which were designed to be, and have been our bulwark for the protection of labor against the oppression of unrestricted capital,) would crush the people by robbing honest industry in this State as it has ever done, as it did in Indiana and Wisconsin, when the experiment of "free trade in money" has been made, and heartless "covetousness (which is idolatry") has gained unrestricted ascendency and then soon showed its "cloven foot" and iron

And what is now the actual existing state of things amongst us? Verily the their names recorded (if not in 'the Lamb's or convenience of the person accused. Book of Life")-yet on the list, and "a Well, the next evening, we had a regcorrupted every thing within its baleful where the harm is in it?

as my deliberate opinion, and think I haz- who are wrongly called temperance men, ard nothing in saving, that honest labor and in favor of the "largest liberty." and business in Ohio-the great mass of There were two resolutions offered, that, her citizens have suffered more from if passed would surely, most effectually usurious exactions of interest per cents, have put a stop to such prosecutions in "note shavings" and money exchangings this place : one was, that a committee of the Senate, have concurred in this de- pothing would be found in the paper to swindlings, frauds and extertions, (often three be appointed to lick any person --- Januel Or rife i representation ...

therefore but common custom calls for and fulsehoo!) of the various, yora jour any parting-words from one who has money lenders, "shavers" and brokers, and so trifling a connection with it. I months, yea tenfold more, than from all can most heartily add my assurances to the operations of all (legally called) those of Mr. Howard, that the gentle- thieves, robbers and counterfeiters put to-

passed will do everything in their power The highest evidence of the demoralto merit the approbation and continued izing tendency of the nefarious law is patronage of the whole Republican party. found by no means in the foregoing delineations, but in the far more alarming To THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE MAHO- fact that a righteous indignation is not SING FREE DEMOCRAT.—The change in out-gushing from every patriotic and honthe proprietorship of the W. R. Chroni- est heart, burning upon the lips, and makcle will render it impossible to continue ing eloquent tongues of the dumb, in deonger the issue of the Free Democrat as manding a redress of increasing wrongsseparate paper. This week the sub- too long endured, and pointing the finger scribers will be furnished with the W. R. of scorn and consigning to the lowest infamy - (the just abhorrence of a just and virtuous people) the dire perpetrators of the ruinous oppressive, and continually multiplied extortions. Who that ever read the record of the

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fact can fail, by the present existing state of things, to be daily reminded of Christ's going into the temple and overthrowing the tables of the "money changers," and of those who sold doves, driving them out and telling them plainly that they had made it 'a den of thieves?' The extortionate money changers and dealers in doves were, by unerring Infinite Wisdom, then denominated thieves. less effectual now than was the scourge in principle or practice everywhere, except rould make it a matter of conscience to, revered as godliness, and the church has

In vain may any one attempt to put a mask on his illegitimately conceived and grious masquerade of only self-deception. he boundary with wider and more op- Under this mask, indeed, the Shylockressive strides than they ever passed the calculations of usurious interest precepts, per cent. limit-and what is more of money, money, dollars and cents, weigh, finally, their love of justice, feel- in supposing that others than knaves and ngs of hdmanity and scruples of conwill ever adopt his polluted phrase, and Now, both those who have not passed call it "a fair business transaction." far that it has faded from their vision tion to be taken between virtue and vice, to a region where conscience becomes justice and iniquity, or righteousness sheep's clothing or wolves'-and just. honorable, public spirited, humane and useful members of civilized society.

> AN OBSERVER P. S. The following seems most ap-

"Great day of revelation ! In the grave
The hypocrite had left his mask, and stood
In maded ugliness. He was a man
Who stole the livery of the Court of Heaven,
To serve the devil in ; in virtues guise
Devoured widows houses and orphans bread;
In holy phrase, transacted villaintes
That common slavers durst not meddle with.
At sacred feast he sat among the saints
And with his guilty hands touched holiest things."

As in the all piercing light he stood, exposed, No longer hiding with the holy ones, Yet still he tried to bring his countenance Yet still he tried to bring his countenance. To sanctimonious seeming; but, mean while. The shame within, now visible to all.
His purpose balked. The righteous smiled, and even bespair itself some signs of anyther gave. As ineffectually he strore to wipe. His brow, that inward guiltiness defined. Detected wretch! of all the reprobatos. None seemed maturer for the flames of hell, Where still his face, from ancient custom, wears. A holy air which says to all who pass. Him by, "I was a hypocrite on earth."

Indignation Meeting.

GIRARD, April 2d, 1855. Mr. EDITOR :- Our little village was existence of a wide-spread and constantly the scene of great excitement a few days increasing shaving and extortionale prac- ago, caused by the arrest of one of tice, that some 30 more honest years our "most respectable" citizens, for ago, caused certain individuals in Trum- merely selling whisky. A certain wobull county to be a very stench in the man out of pure cussedness, had him arnostrils of morality-a practice which has rested and dragged from the bosom of been by a corrupt and corrupting law le- his family to Warren, a distance of some galized in part (but not sanctified) and eight or ten miles, to be tried for the victims of its temptations or encourage- enormous crime; instead of being tried ments now, even professed-I say pro in our own town, where the Justice takes fessed christians, are practicing precisely a common-sense view of the law and will in principle the same course of conduct of not send a man to juil for so small an often on a much larger scale; united, fre- fence, he must be taken and tried before quently, in their base business, with the men who administer the law as it is writmost notorious "sharpers" and still have ten, without any regard to the comfort

name to live," to be held even in full fel- ular indignation meeting on the subject, lowship in professed christian churches composed of the first men of the place, and are there heard occasionally to ex- and had a number of first-rate speeches, hort sinners to repentance, and saints to all breathing the spirit of '76, and a dedo justly and love mercy !! That this termination to submit to no such enis no exaggerate representation, all will croachments on our rights, as the late admit who have the least clue to the op- temperance law. It is true, we had a erations of our money lenders, money meeting last summer, and signed money exchanges, note shavers and the whole to enforce this same law, but we did not fraiernity of Brokers of the day and their expect, nor intend to pay it when we nefarious business. And whence these signed it; we only did it for appearance; things? They have from the passage of our sentiments were on the other side our 10 per cent. law, been coming over all the time. It is right, you know, to society by degrees, increasing in power use a little hypocracy sometimes, for St, and magnitude like the blighting strocco. Paul says he did, for he was " all It has proved a "blighting and blasting things to all men." So are we on the curse"-a Upas that has poisoned and liquor question, and I would like to know

But, more of the meeting ;--- strong After much reflection and converse resolutions were passed, denouncing with many men of intelligence, I give it those dabbling, mischief-making people, aspecially woman, who shall henceforth

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